INDIA IN 'DZAM-GLING RGYAS-BSHAD

—Lama Sherab Rhabdi

[The book 'Dzam-ling rGyas-bshad (Geography of the World) occupies an important place in Tibetan literature from the historical and positional points of view of world geography. The major part of the book is about India ('Phags-Yul); since the most important elements of Tibetan culture, namely, Dharma, and Akhara or Lipi, came from India. The learned author of the book Lama Tserpo was born near the famous mountain called Amnye-Ma-Chen sPom-ra in Amdo. He is known as the pioneer writer on geography of the world in Tibetan literature. The author wrote about 1810 on the world outside Tibet in three chapters. In the first chapter he wrote about that part of the world in which great countries like India were situated. In the second chapter he wrote about the routes to India, the different holy places there, the people of India and their religions and customs. In the third chapter he wrote about the rest of world in general terms. The entire portion of 'Dzam-ling rgyas-bshad has not been translated into English. It is for me a matter of privilege and honour to attempt a translation of the introductory portions on India. I ardently hope that this humble attempt will be appreciated by scholars interested in Tibetan history and I request their advice on improvement in my rendering of the original text into English. I have also kept the notes at a minimum, but I hope to provide adequate annotation, when the entire translation is completed.

My native village sMar-Khog in Golok (mGo-Log) is about one hundred and ten kilometres south west of Amnye-Ma-Chen sPom-ra and I first heard about the learned Lama Tserpo and his great work when I was only twelve. I was greatly impressed by the Lama's work on geography and I hope this English translation will be appreciated by all scholars interested in Tibetan studies.]

The Indians, themselves call (their country) Hindusthan. The Europeans (call it) ह्यूमनेटिक (Yin Te We Lang) and in China it is known as 賓客 黃河 植區郭 (Kvnt Thyen Gruu Ko Ham Ts), Famous as जीवन (Thyen) (Arya)-this noble country of India, has the shape of a triangle (Chos 'Byang in Tibetan).

It is a वैद्य (country) and in the north extends to the Himalaya or the snow covered ranges. In the other three directions it is mostly bordered by (different) seas and the narrow southern extremity extends far into the ocean. In the centre, between east, west and

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south is Mount Vindhya. In the black mountains of the southern Himalayas there are some (important) regions of India, so the Acharyas have said. These countries are also described on the map. (Called Sa Yi Go La in Tibetan). The country (of India) is plain for the most part and there are only a few mountains with forests, various flowering plants and many fruit-bearing trees.

The Ganga, the Sindhu, the Narmada, the Brahmaputra and the Yamuna commonly called Januma and many other rivers, large and small, flow in all the four directions and there are (smaller) rivers in between. In this country in the time of spring and early summer the climate is hot. Some times, in the spring it is very windy but that is for short periods only. In late summer and autumn, due to torrential rains, the heat is not excessive. In the winter time, because it is quite warm, the springs do not freeze and snow does not fall. Frost some times occur; but throughout the four seasons the fields (remain) cultivable and very many different kinds of grain are grown. बाजु (Balu) or white rice itself is known as भकुर गाड ( Bhakur bhej), the food of rich people. It is fragrant, delicious and large-grained. Another variety called भकुर (Bhakur), i.e. rice colour is yellow, coloured rice. This thin rice is also fragrant. The rice called सुखदास (Sukhadha) smells of the six medical herbs. The small grained rice called भकुर (Bhakur) when boiled becomes fluffy, delicious and very soft. Thus there are more than a hundred different varieties of rice.

The best of the pulses are चना (Chana) or चाना (Chana) (Kulata) भाव (Monga) in Chinese called चना (Chana) and गाउ (Magha) called बाहोँ (Bhakur) in China etc. Among the common pulses there are five colours of गाउ (Ghau), three kinds of बाजरा (Bajra) white, black and variegated and mustard called in China अद्वंत (Advant) and लङ्का (Lanka) of two varieties and so on. Thus there are many kinds of pulses. There are different kinds of नमक (Namak), known (in Tibet) as the crop which requires no cultivation नमक (Namak) or बाहोँ (Bhakur) or in Chinese दंत (Tanto) and (other) millets have more than a hundred varieties. That which is called दंत (Dant) or barley is known as नामक (Namak) in China. There are many varieties, white and black, big and small, good and bad. There is दूध (Dhajira or Dhajra) called दूध (Dhado) in China and white and black sugar cane, two kinds of cotton plant called त्राव (Trawa) and दूध (Dhado) and so i.e. covered by forests. 6
on. The different kinds of crops are beyond counting. The fruit called कटाबरी (Katabari) jackfruit is (as big as a) man can carry. The cover is blue green and contains many fruits yellow in colour, in size like a duck's egg and very sweet. It grows where the trunk joins the branches. The fruit called मांगे (mango) has twigs with three leaves each and is shaped like an apricot. Different in colour, taste, leaves etc. are mangoes of red, yellow, orange, blue, green and many other colours. In size they range between two folded hands pressed together and a hen's egg. The taste is of many kinds both sweet and sour. The trunk of the शेख बल (banana) tree is wrapped in leaves. The leaves are twice the span of a man's arms in length and one span in width. The fruit is shaped like लिंगा (male gender). In width it is between four or five fingers, and the length is a span or more. They grow connected at the stem in groups of two, three, seven eight etc. The taste is very sweet. In Tibet it is known as donkey's ear or India's hand. Other (fruits) are called बाँसुर (Amrita fala) स्मृत (Jambo fala) भंग (Akh) सुतर (Gulag) सुतर सिंह (Anjita) or known in China as खूर (Au pa Kva) राक्षस (Sedala) or दूध पाय (Chinese) and गुरुक माल (Yalis) खान (Tsobara) or खानिलाई (Khan pal) चेके Solo or गुरु Gushi and different varieties of oranges known as नारंगी (Narangi). There are राम गुरा (Shamkhi Dharya) etc. and वैश (Naepo) of many varieties. Almonds are known as ग्योगसा-टरका (in Tibetan) आश्नोल or pear (Tentu la fala) or in Tibetas Amor fruit is known in Amro as donkey's ear. There are also grown peaches, apricots, 'three year peach', pomegranates, green and purple grapes of many varieties, water-melon तराजु (Shir Dha in China and (another melon) called सिमला (Kalin Ta or ताम्रा Ta-gva). The last is not very sweet in flavour but otherwise similar to the former. खुंजना Musk-melon or called में लेला (Men Thyen Gva) in China is very sweet. रविल (Kacharya) or ग्या (Sharp-gva) in Chinese is about the size of a fist and white, yellow, blue, black, green or multicoloured. There are many varieties of colours, tastes and shape of वल (or cucumber in Chinese called चाँदुर) (Shah Hulo). Some are sweet and some are not. They are of different sizes. गुंज (Go hum Ta) or नृगा. Lvo Gva is orange in colour. It's size varies from the size of a Tibetan water jar to that of a man's head. The शिमला हिमाल Site Go Hong Ta or चुंबा Dung Gva

2. Indian almond
(in Chinese) is light blue and about the size of a man’s head. 薔薇 (La Au Ka) or 首 景 Hu Tai. 首景 Suatae or 坐居 坐 Yaya Hsu Lu, 赛倉 (TsiTsi Nar) 競居 Zigga, 搞 施里 or 施撒 施號 Ching Gia, 穀拉 Nadula, 首景 首景 Hua Gia, also called 施撒 Lau Gia which means petals of the golden flower. 薔壁 (Kata) or 薔倉 Chini is of several kinds white, blue, golden etc. 薔壁 (Tunhu) or called 薔壁 (Hulu) in Chinese, in Tibet is known as 薔倉 Kulah (Kawa) and so on. There are many varieties of fruit bearing plants. 毛計計孟 Sutini Ganda is called 毛計孟 (Man Yao) in China. 毛計孟 Sakia Ganda, (Sweet potato) is a root called 毛計孟 (Pae Shuo) in Chinese and is about as big as a medium sized radish. In flavour and like Tibetan 薔倉 Groma, it has white and red varieties. The root called 薔壁 Purana is not in flavour and about the size of a water jug. The root called 薔壁 Alu (Potato) various in size from about the same as a thumb to that of an earthen vessel and is sweet in taste. Otherwise there is 毛計計 (Gandhi Ling) or 毛計孟 Tshi Kau; 毛計孟 毛計 (A Kye ya Gandhi) or 毛計孟 Pehes. 毛計 (Salagba) called 毛計 (Man Kyti); 毛計 (Katun) or 毛計 Fela, 毛計 Gha Jia called 毛計 (Hulub); 毛計 (Rayenula) or 毛計 Kata Radish 薔壁 (Laphug) in Tibetan and various kinds of edible roots 毛計 (Not Yi) 薔壁 (Bathuba), 薔壁 毛計 (Chandna bathuba) and 毛計 (Bosti) and so on many kinds of vegetables. 毛計計孟 Dzo-sha3 (in Tibetan) called 毛計 Shima, there are large and small, white and black etc. various kinds. Likewise there are some varieties of 薔壁 Churla or in Chinese called 毛計 Kyang Hua. 薔壁 Prepar and 毛計 (Mithi) or 毛計 Shomula etc.; many kinds of pulse can be prepared as vegetables. There are many edible flowers and roots which grow in water: white lotus, common pink lotus, 薔壁 (Kamud) (water lily), red and blue 毛計 Ulula (a lotus) etc and also there are 毛計 (Champa in Tibetan, flower or called in Chinese 毛計 (Yos Thang) 毛計 (Kipata) or 毛計 (Ling Tao) 毛計 (Kalampa), 毛計 (Sula), 薔壁 (Kalaha) or 毛計 (Champa) (Dzun Chau Mija) 毛計 (Kulmente) or 毛計 (Tchitutsca) 毛計 (Kulchae) (Kulafer) or 毛計 (Yos Chin Sang) 毛計 (Bhe) or 毛計 (Chimyangbing) 毛計 (Chowli) or 毛計 (Mino-Mpa) and 毛計 (Mokaha), 薔壁 (Kalaha) or 毛計 (Mia) (Mix-hkaa). 3. 毛計計孟 Dzo-sha is said to be kind of fruit of two species used in kidney disease.
Among the animals, the Guru Raj is three to four times as large as the common elephant. In the Sutras it is referred to as गूढ़र (Globus). The elephants which flourish on Mount Mulaya चम्प are much larger than other elephants and are known as the ‘Elephant’s Elephant’. The elephant known as चम्प (Kham) has no tusks; in colour and form it is unpleasant and it is very fierce. The elephant which comes from the land of चम्प (Cham) is tame, small in stature with proper gait etc. The horse which can travel on the surface of the water is known as the finest horse. The horse called चम्प (Homa) has a splendid body and having long legs like those of an antelope, travels by leaps and bounds. The horse called चम्प (Tushki) is large bodied. These days many come from चम्प (Yili). Apart from these, there are many kinds of horses called चम्प (Gomshita), चम्प (pony) and चम्प (Kana Kye) etc. of small size. There are many kinds of cattle, including the cow which, while never giving birth, continually produces milk, known as wish fulfilling (cow). There are buffaloes; the one humped camel called (Sangri); the two humped रो (Lith); mules; donkeys; goats; sheep and many other kinds of animals.

There are four varieties of Vajra Ratna. रो (Gaumad) is of the same material as Padma Rag, but white in colour.

4. गा is called Gaja in Sanskrit.
The jewel called श्रोणि (Pulha Rak) is of the same material as above but yellow in colour. Also श्रोणि (Padma Rak), याँधि (Indra Neela), श्रोणि (Margad), नाल (Nal), याँधि (Thonka) or greenish blue and पुंखु (Vaidurya) in colours: white, golden and blue respectively. There are five kinds of pearls and four corals. There is gold, शुभ (in Tibetan), silver, शुभ (in Tibetan), conches which turn to the right; श्रेवति (Shaligram) etc. There are many kinds of jewels. The many varieties of silk include विषय (Parapessa), शिरत (Koen Kluber), शिरत (Sarup), शिरत (Dhotamai), शिरत (Thathan), शिरत (Mashiru) etc. There are very many kinds of cotton, the best of which, costing hundreds of thousands (are known as) श्रीमल (Sri Shaba), श्रीमल (Aruas), and श्री (Kali) etc. Apart from these, there are many kinds of clothing such as लट (Lala), लट (Sal), लट (Banan), etc. There are very many kinds of wealth including gold, silver and copper coins etc. The animals of the forest: wild elephants, rhinoceros, forest buffaloes, wild horses, wild cattle, wild men and श्रीमल (Krishnasar) black antelope and many other kinds of deer.

There are birds of many kinds whose song is very pleasant and who are replete with feathers of (many) colours such as peacock, parrot, cuckoo, श्रीमल (Koyela) and श्रीमल (Gurling) etc. There are many kinds of wonderful birds such as the श्रीमल (Garuda), blue necked birds (i.e. नीलकान्त) and the bird called याँधि (Gula) whose beak is one cubit in length. There are various kinds of carnivora: Tigern, Lions, Bears, द्रेड श्रीमल (Dread Mong), Leopards, द्रेड श्रीमल (Dread Mong), Jackals, Shabegosa, (श्रीमल) Sharhba (Sharba) etc.

The dangerous and venomous snake called श्रीमल (Aigra) is capable of swallowing a bull alive. The very venomous snake called श्रीमल (Chitraprapra) travels beneath the surface of the earth. The one called श्रीमल (Karetta) has thickness of a pillar and as

5. शुभ - a kind of gem.
6. शुभ - It is not identified properly English word.
7. Bya Vu La. May be spelling mistake (Bugula ?)
8. Dred Mong. a kind of bear in Tibet.
9. Gung-a kind of cat.
long as seven or eight times a man’s length, as it travels it emits a hissing sound. The (snake) called वर्करस (Ghorakastha) is like the foregoing in size etc., it stays in trees called around them. There are many varieties of large snakes; one has one horn and sounds like a horse. There is a (snake) like animal called दुे (Bhom.) with edible flesh. So I have heard. Apart from these, there are snakes of various sizes, from more than half the span of a man’s arm to the span of a man’s hand. There is a snake white in colour. The skin on its head has the shape of an umbrella, and inside its brain is the jewel called गमण (Sarvanani) with this jewel at night it appears that the snake travels with a lamp. When it moves, it has the power to go as swiftly as an arrow. It is extremely poisonous, and called in Indian language, गमण (Ghomwana). There is a snake called अकर (Maho Ruk) is colour either blue or red with many heads. It can take life with just a glance. The snake called अम्बिन्त (Punyiyi) is green in colour like a peacocks throat and is small in size. It is very poisonous. The one called गमण (Bhamin) has a head at either end. Also there is a seven step snake. The one called son of the wrathful one, is variegated or red in colour and is extremely venomous.

There are many kinds of poisonous small creatures, such as the insect अनिस (Alim Kar), the scorpion, the rTa Bla, and leeches of two kinds, those which live in water and those which live on dry land.

There are many kinds of honey bees called वर (Bhamas), दृष्टि (Dhati), वहित (Bhringi) etc., ants houseflies; and harmful insects of very many kinds in lakes and rivers. There are रहत (Rohita) and (other) fish which are edible. There are incredible and interesting fish of many other kinds. There are many harmful crocodiles; वर्करस (Kumbhara), one crocodile; the killer of babies. व (Gha) वर्करस (Gaya), वहित (Suni) etc. There are many interesting (or wonderful) creatures such as snails making conches, turtles, oysters, cowries, crabs, water-makes, mermaids, sea-horses, water-sheep, water-cats, etc. So I have heard.

In divisions of the country are villages, cities and towns. There are innumerable holy places of the leader of those who conduct "thems to freedom", the King of the Sakya as well as of those Buddhhas

10. Seven step snake - after the bite the victim goes only seven steps before collapsing.
who came before him. There are thrones where they sat (and taught),
monuments reminding us of their activities and stupas containing their
relics in their interior. There are many holy places and monuments
where the highly attained Bodhisattvas (of the past) took whatever
form was appropriate to convert beings (such as) kings, ministers, mer-
chants, householders, teachers, brahmans, rishis, birds and animals etc.

There are many wonderful holy places where the Bodhis-
attvas gave in charity their entire bodies, limbs or parts of them, their
sons, wives, kingdoms, and so on.

There are many holy places where Sravakas and Arhants were
born, the houses where they lived and stupas (which preserve) the
relics of those who passed beyond suffering and without leaving any
remains etc.

There are the staying places and viharas of the highly attained
Pandits such as Sri Natha Arya Nagajuna, the individual meditation
caves of द्रष्ट (Saraha), दुर्गीर्य (Layapa), श्रीशक (Guarakhana)
etc. and of the eighty four Mahasiddhas and the places where
various signs of accomplishment were shown by them. There are foot
prints of Mahadeva and many other such gods; as also the places where
many Asuras were subdued and specially the Dwarf or वाण (Bhawon), i.e. Vaman Avatar, said to be the incarnation of Vairavana,
the birth places of नरविन्द (Narasingha) or Miyl Seng ge (in Tibetan)
पुष्पां (Parashuram) or dGa’ Byed sGrags sTa Chan (in Tibetan),
रामाय (Rama) and कुं (Krishna) or black Brahm. There are also many (other) places where demons, Asuras, Yakshas
etc. were subdued. Moreover there are the places of origin of many
Rishis such as Kapila, Vyasa, गृह (Ariga), भववान (Bhar-
drisha), Gautam etc., and places where various amazing things arose
from miracles and from the power of curses were witnessed. The won-
derful holy places of many Dakinis, both worldly and those passed
beyond the world11 who are openly dwelling or wandering (inside
our world) is beyond counting. How can one describe them com-
pletely?

11. Passed beyond the world, i.e. having attained Wisdom.
GLOSSARY

Note: Some of the names given can be identified. They are given below. Some, however, have not been identified.

**Rivers.**
1. गंगा (Ganga) - Ganga
2. सींधु (Sindhu) - Sindh
3. नरमदा (Narmada) - Narmada
4. ब्रह्मपुत्र (Brahmaputra) - Brahmaputra
5. यमुना (Yamuna) - Yamuna or Januma

**Grains, Cereals.**
1. ज्वेल (Jwala) स्वादः नमस्ति - a kind of fine fragrant rice
2. शाकुर चावा (Shakur Chava) - the food of rich people
3. रोमणकुमार - yellow colour rice, the thin is fragrant
4. सुखापति - this rice smells of the six medical herbs
5. राजा मेडति - when boiled becomes fluffy delicious and very soft, etc.

**Pulses.**
6. मचा (Macha) - pulse
7. कुल (Kula) - a kind of pulse
8. शोफुंगु (Shofungu) - a kind of kidney bean
9. गार (Garu) - a kind of pulse
10. विलानति - there are five in colours

**Vegetables.**
11. गेहिर - pea
12. भोज (Bhonga) - maitre
13. केश - not identified
14. बेलुङिर (Belungur) - a kind of coca
15. गेहिर - not identified
16. उपम (Uphar) - a mallet
17. वाल - not identified
18. औषधि - cotton

**Fruits and vegetables.**
1. काझिर (Kasir) - jackfruit
2. मंगो - mango
3. तेलि (Tel) - plantain, banana
4. भंडीसुपुत्र - a bunch of grape or pear
5. जड़ू वाल (Jaduvall) - black plum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>धनिल (बैंगन)</td>
<td>- a wild fig tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>बुरार (गुंबूर)</td>
<td>- fruit of custard apple tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>भन्नान</td>
<td>- guava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>गोमिल (गौमिन)</td>
<td>- not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>वालिस</td>
<td>- seed of the poppy plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>सेनी</td>
<td>- not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>भुर्षण</td>
<td>- not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>प्रसाद</td>
<td>- orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>नानान (नानान)</td>
<td>- not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>कृष्णाय</td>
<td>- almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>बीलिकु (बीलिकु) Diospyros Embryopteris, a tree of average size like ebony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>कुष्ठ</td>
<td>-not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>टेंग (टेंगी)</td>
<td>- radish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>अल्लियुस</td>
<td>not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>बुधा (बुधा)</td>
<td>- the pet herb Chenopodium album</td>
</tr>
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<td>45.</td>
<td>शब्दक बुधा (शब्दक बुधा)</td>
<td>- a kind of herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>शोभा (शोभा)</td>
<td>- poppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>शुंताराम</td>
<td>not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>वेंक</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>विध विनी (विध)</td>
<td>- a small plant, the leaves of which are used as vegetable, fenugreek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>बूटा</td>
<td>- not identified</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Flowers:

1. बुधा (बुधा) - water lily.
2. वाल (वाल) - the blue lotus.
3. चंपक - the champak.
4. किसान - not identified.
5. कड़चा (कड़चा, कड़चा) - the kadamba flower; the tree Negus cadamba, a tree with orange-coloured fragrant blossoms.
6. बीड - not identified.
7. कुड़क | " |
8. कुड़कति | " |
9. कुड़कांडी | " |
10. बीड (बीड) - jasmine flower.
11. बीडाली (बीडाली), बीडाली - jasmine, not identified.
12. बीडाली धातुरा | " |
13. मुर्गुर | " |
14. बीडाली धातुरा | " |
15. फाउर | " |
16. बीडाली धातुरा | " |
17. बीडाली धातुरा | " |
18. बीडाली (बीडाली) - Bel fruit.
19. भांडी | not identified.
20. जीत | " |
21. बुधा (बुधा) - the tree Bassia lalifolia bearing sweet flowers which are used in the preparation of a spirituous liquor.

sweet flowers which are used in the preparation of a spirituous liquor.
12. betel.
13. cane.
14. not identified
15. - not identified
16. seems S.l.
17. " Sagen.
18. shalmali or a silk tree
19. - banyan tree

Animals.
1. a big elephant
2. a kind of elephant and has no tusks.
3. a kind of horse, from Tadik.
4. a kind of horse, has a splendid body; of Turki stud
5. a kind of horse
6. not identified
7. "
8. - pony
9. the one humped camel
10. camel
11. - deer
12. - the spotted antelope, a kind of black antelope which is said to possess the heart of a Bodhisattva.
13. not identified
14. - a mythical deer with eight legs. A leopard.

Gems.
1. pearl
2. coral
3. gold
4. silver
5. - a gem or precious stone brought from the Himalayas and the Indus, described as being of four sorts, white, pale-yellow, red and dark blue.
6. ruby
7. topaz
Clothings:
1. गोयल - not identified
2. गोड़ - a brocade
3. गोड़ा - not identified
4. खरंग (चौरी) -'
5. खरंगन -'
6. खरंगक -'
7. खरंगक -'
8. खरंग -'
9. खरंग -'
10. खरंग -'
11. खरंग -'
12. बड़ा - a broadcloth.

Birds
1. गोवड़ - a cuckoo
2. मूर्तितक - not identified
3. सुभुम्न (सुभुम्न) - a bagula?

Insects
1. धर्मचक (धर्मचक) - i.e. python
2. विषवंशर - a very venomous snake
3. विषवंशरित - these are different kinds of snakes
4. विषवंशरित -'
5. विषवंशरित -'
6. गोवंश - the jewel of the snake.
7. गोवंश - different kinds of snakes
8. गोवंश -'
9. गोवंश -'
10. गोवंश -'
11. गोवंश -'
12. गोवंश - not identified
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>दर्द (दर्दनिर्मित)</td>
<td>not identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>निघार</td>
<td>conch</td>
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<td>क्षेत्रीय</td>
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<td>कोंक्रीिा</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>वातसीय</td>
<td>water-snake</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>नाभिकी</td>
<td>mermaid</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>जंगली</td>
<td>water-sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>जंगली</td>
<td>water-cattle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fish**
1. दर्दपालमि - a kind of fish
2. कुपिलिरि - a kind of crocodile.
3. नाष्ट्रीय - seems a kind of crocodile
4. \(\text{Syntax}^1\)
5. नाष्ट्री - not identified

**Saints.**
1. वामणधारा - Saraha
2. वामणधारा - Luyipa
3. गुरुद्वारा - Gaurakshha

**Epic heroes**
1. वामणधारा - Vaman Avatar
2. नारायणधारा - Narasiningha
3. परशुरामधारा - Parashurama
4. रामधारा (राम) - Rama
5. श्रीकृष्णधारा - Krishua
6. अर्जुन - Ariga
7. बहुर्वाडियाधार - Bharadvaja
8. चन्द्रशाल - Kapila
9. यस्य - Yyasa
10. गौतम - Gautama